

CUET 2023

HISTORY

PAPER SOLUTION

Max Marks: 200

Time Duration: 45 min

EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

- This question paper contains 60 objective type questions. Students need to attempt any 50 questions of their choice.
- Each and every question carries 5 marks and for any wrong answer, there will negative marking of 1 mark
- Unattempted questions will carry 0 mark
- There is no any electronic equipment and gadget such as Calculator, Smartwatch, Bluetooth, Earphones, etc. allowed in the examination hall.
- Students must carry a ball pen and paper for their rough work
- Students can not leave the examination hall until exam is over

1. The Harappans procured Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone from :

- (a) Nageshwar
- (b) Shortughai
- (c) Balakot
- (d) Lothal

Answer: b

Solution: The correct answer is option B. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. For instance, they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available. Other such sites were Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan, near the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat), Steatite (from South Rajasthan and North Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan).
<https://www.gktoday.in/question/which-of-the-following-harappan-trading-site-is-fa>

2. Identify the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India :

- (a) R.E.M. Wheeler
- (b) Alexander Cunningham
- (c) John Marshall
- (d) Daya Ram Sahni

Answer: b

Solution: The correct answer is option B. Archaeological Survey of India is an Indian government agency attached to the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for archaeological research and conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country. The first Director of the Archaeological Survey of India is Alexander Cunningham. He wrote numerous books and monographs and made extensive collections of artefacts. Some of his collections were lost, but most of the gold and silver coins and a fine group of British Sculptures and jewellery were bought by the British Museum in 1894. Sir John Marshall was the Director-general of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1902 to 1928. The excavations of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were overlooked by him which is the two of the main cities that comprises the Indus valley Civilization.
<https://www.vedantu.com/question-answer/first-director-general-of-the-archaeological-class-10-social-science-cbse-5fe84760c9a2fa7b05e99a16>

3. Point the evidence NOT considered as a proof of agricultural technology of Harappan culture :

- (a) Terracotta bull
- (b) Teracotta Models of Plough
- (c) Grid Patterned streets
- (d) Traces of canals at Shortughai

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The grid patterned streets represents Architectural features of Mohenjodaro. The citadel was probably used for special public purposes. The Lower Town was walled. Several buildings were made on the platform that served as foundation. Labour was mobilized at a very large scale. The settlement was first planned and then implemented. Bricks used in the buildings were uniform in size. The roads and streets in the lower town were laid out in a grid pattern, intersecting at right angles. The streets and drains were first laid out and then houses were built on the same pattern.
<https://sevokeroad.kvs.ac.in/sites/default/files/CLASS%20XII-HISTORY-THEME%201-BRICKS%20%20BEADS%20AND%20BONES.pdf>

4. Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by :
- Kushanas
 - Romans
 - Yaudheyas
 - Mauryas

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE. The first gold coins were issued c. first century CE by the Kushanas. Hoards of Roman coins have been found from archaeological sites in south India. Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaudheyas of Punjab and Haryana. Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas, pointing to the latter's interest and participation in economic exchanges. Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers.

<http://www.nishkatuts.com/class12/history/history4marks.html>

5. Who among the following rulers adopted the title "Devaputra" or 'Son of god' ?
- Chola Rulers
 - Mauya Rulers
 - Gupta Rulers
 - Kushana Rulers

Answer: d

Solution: The correct answer is option D. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat near Mathura (Uttar Pradesh). Similar statues have been found in a shrine in Afghanistan as well. Some historians feel this indicates that the Kushanas considered themselves godlike. Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title devaputra, or "son of god", possibly inspired by Chinese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs102.pdf>

6. Name the Chinese traveller/scholar who visited the Patliputra city in 7th century CE, he found it in ruins and with small population ?
- Fa-Xian
 - Xuan Zang
 - O-Sing
 - It-Sing

Answer: a

Solution: The correct answer is option A. Fa-hien was the first traveller who visited India from China. He studied the Sanskrit language for about three years in the city of Patliputra. He has written about the culture of Buddhism in India and the Gupta Empire in his book 'Record of the Buddhistic Kingdoms'. Fa-Hien who is also known as Faxian was a Chinese Buddhist devotee who was the wanderer who travelled to India during the term of Chandragupta-II. It is known that he visited several other Asian countries, not only India, in order to explore Buddhism and Buddhist texts. <https://www.vedantu.com/question-answer/the-chinese-traveller-fahien-visited-india-and-class-8-social-science-cbse-600503c1e62e1f02ca1b5397>

7. According to Manusmriti, which among the following is NOT one of the means for men to acquire wealth ?
- Conquest
 - Investment
 - Stealing
 - Inheritance

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. Manusmriti declares seven means of acquiring wealth for men, while six means for acquiring wealth for women. For men - Inheritance, Finding, Conquest, Purchase, Investment, Work, and acceptance of gifts from good people. For women - Streedhana (at the time of marriage)/Bridal Processions, Token of Affection (Whatever she got from her brother, mother, or father), subsequently a gift acquired after marriage from her husband, yet again, as a token of affection. <https://prepp.in/question/according-to-the-manusmriti-women-can-acquire-weal-616000ec558fd04574af349b>

8. According to Manusmriti, Endogamy refers to marriage :
- Outside the kin or caste group
 - Within the kin and caste group
 - Practice of a man having several wives
 - Practice of women having several husbands

Answer: a

Solution: The correct answer is option A. Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit (like kin, group, caste). It is also called in-marriage. These type of marriages take place within a particular social group such as caste, clan, tribe, gotra, etc. Exogamy is referred as marriage to an outside group. Polygyny means where a man has multiple simultaneous wives. Polyandry means a woman has multiple simultaneous husbands.

9. Select the strategies adopted by Brahmanas to enforce the norm of 'right' occupation :
- They asserted through hymns in RigVeda that Varna was of divine origin.
 - They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.
 - They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by their merit
 - They never attempted to enforce anything, it was just that people chose their occupation.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) and (C)
- (B) and (C)
- (D) and (A)
- (A) and (B)

Answer: d

Solution: The correct answer is option D. The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal "occupations" of the four categories or varnas. Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts. The Vaishyas were expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade. Shudras were assigned only one occupation – that of serving the three "higher" varnas. The Brahmanas evolved many strategies for enforcing right occupation norms. One was to assert that the varna order was of divine origin. Second, they advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. c. Third, they attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. d. They also reinforced these norms by stories like Mahabharata and other texts. <http://www.opjsrgh.in/Content/Worksheet/PRACTICE-WS/2021-2022/day85/12-HISTORY.pdf>

10. Who among the following visited Amravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them to Madras ?

- Marco Polo
- John Marshall
- Walter Elliot
- John Robinson

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The great Buddhist Stupa of Amaravati, the Maha chaitya, is one of the greatest architectural achievements of ancient India. The monument was situated on the outskirts of the town of Amaravati near the ancient, ruined city of Dharanikota. It was founded in the 3rd-2nd centuries BC during Ashoka Maurya' reign and enlarged in the 1st-4th centuries AD under the Satavahana and Ikshvaku patronage. It attained the height of its glory in the 2nd century AD. In 1845 Sir Walter Elliot uncovered sculptures at Amaravati and sent them to Madras where they were left exposed on the green in front of the College. <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/O19wdz000002278u00000000.html>

11. Match List - I with List- II

List - I	List - II
(Sanchi Sculptures)	(Symbolic Meaning)
(A) Empty seat	(I) Auspicious Symbol
(B) Wheel	(II) Strength and Wisdom
(C) Shalabhanjika	(III) First Sermon of Buddha
(D) Elephants	(IV) Meditation of Buddha

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Answer: d

Solution: The correct answer is option D. Buddha preached the First Sermon in a deer forest at Sarnath. The symbol of that sermon was a wheel of law also known as Dharmachakra. Over centuries, the Great Stupa came to be known as the symbol of dharma or the wheel of Law. The empty seat indicated the meditation of the Buddha. The stupas represented the mahaparinibbana of the Buddha. There are other images in Sanchi stupa. Depiction of animals like elephants, horses, monkeys and cattle were found there. Animals were used as symbols of human attributes, e.g. elephants were depicted to signify strength and wisdom. <https://opjsrgh.in/Content/Worksheet/PRACTICE-WS/2021-2022/day96/12-HISTORY.pdf>

12. The Sanchi Stupa complex has survived due to :

- The decisions of Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum
- The good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders
- The good luck in escaping the eyes of those looking for finds to carry away to the museums of Europe
- The steps taken by the British government to conserve the Stupa
- The steps taken to demarcate it as a residential building.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A), (B), (D) and (E) only
- (B), (C), (D) and (E) only
- (A), (C), (D) and (E) only
- (A), (B), (C) only

Answer: d

Solution: The correct answer is option D. The Stupa of sanchi survived because ruler of Bhopal provided financial support as well as protected it from it being taken away from the sites. We find that nineteenth-century Europeans were very interested in the stupa at Sanchi. In fact, the French sought Shahiehan Begum's permission to take away the eastern gateway, which was the best preserved, to be displayed in a museum in France. For a while some Englishmen also wanted to do the same, but fortunately both the French and the English were satisfied with carefully prepared plaster-cast copies and the original remained at the site, part of the Bhopal state. The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum, provided money for the preservation of the ancient site. No wonder then that John Marshall dedicated his important volumes on Sanchi to Sultan Jehan. She funded the museum that was built there as well as the guesthouse where he lived and wrote the volumes. She also funded the publication of the volumes. So if the stupa complex has survived, it is in no small measure due to wise decisions, and to good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors, builders, and those looking for finds to carry away to the museums of Europe.
https://www.zigya.com/study/book?class=12&board=cbse&subject=History&book=Themes+in+Indian+History+I&chapter=Thinkers,+Beliefs+And+Buildings&q_type=&q_topic=A+Glimpse+of+Sanchi&q_category=&question_id=HSEN12022420#:~:text=The%20Stupa%20of%20sanchi%20survived,in%20the%20stupa%20at%20Sanchi.

13. Who among the following has written in detail about the unique communication or about the postal system of Delhi Sultanate ?

- (a) Al-Biruni
- (b) Abdul - Razzaq Samargandi
- (c) Ibn Battuta
- (d) Peter Mundi

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. Ibn Battuta explains the postal system: The horse post, known as uluq, is run by royal horses posted every four miles apart. The foot-post has three stations per mile; one-third of a mile is named Dawa. He was also amazed at the postal system's performance, which allowed merchants not only to send information and remit credit over long distances but also to dispatch items that were needed at short notice. He was a Moroccan Muslim Berber scholar and explorer who explored the medieval world extensively. He travelled more distantly than any other adventurer, reaching about 117,000 km, overtaking Zheng He with around 50,000 km and Marco Polo with 12,000 km.

14. Match List – I with List- II

List - I	List - II
Titles	Sufi - Shaikh
(A) Sultan-ul-Mashaikh	(I) Khwaja Muinuddin
(B) Gharib Nawaz	(II) Shaikh Fariduddin
(C) Ganj-i-Shakar	(III) Nizamuddin Auliya
(D) Chiragh-i-Delhi	(IV) Shaikh Nasiruddin

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (c) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (c) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (c) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (c) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (I)

Answer: a

Solution: The correct answer is option A. The Sufi saint who is known as Gharib Nawaz is Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. He was a 12th-century Sufi saint and founder of the Chishti order in India. The Sufi saint who is known as Ganj-i-Shakar is Shaikh Fariduddin Masood Ganjshakar. He was a 12th-century Sufi saint and a leading figure in the Chishti order in India. He was born in present-day Pakistan and spent most of his life in the Punjab region of India. Occasionally the Sufi shaikh was addressed with high-sounding titles. For instance, the disciples of Nizamuddin Auliya addressed him as Sultan-ul-mashaikh (Sultan amongst shaikhs).
[https://edurev.in/question/1891425/The-Sufi-saint-who-was-addressed-asSultan-ul-mashaikh-by-his-disciples--wasa-Shaikh-Muinuddin-Sijzi#:~:text=Verified%20Answer-The%20Sufi%20saint%20who%20was%20addressed%20asSultan%20Dul%2Dmashaikh%2C,mashaikh%20\(Sultan%20amongst%20shaikhs\).](https://edurev.in/question/1891425/The-Sufi-saint-who-was-addressed-asSultan-ul-mashaikh-by-his-disciples--wasa-Shaikh-Muinuddin-Sijzi#:~:text=Verified%20Answer-The%20Sufi%20saint%20who%20was%20addressed%20asSultan%20Dul%2Dmashaikh%2C,mashaikh%20(Sultan%20amongst%20shaikhs).)

15. Andal, a women Alvar, saw herself as beloved of :

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Shiva
- (d) Ganesh

Answer: b

Solution: The correct answer is option B. We will discuss andal. Andal was a tenth century Tamil poet who is referred to as Saint in Southern parts of India. She is considered as one of the sayings and only women saints. Vaishnavas were a cult devoted to Lord vishnu. She's believed to be the incarnation of Shri bhumi devi.

<https://www.vedantu.com/question-answer/which-of-the-following-statements-is-not-correct-class-12-social-science-cbse-5fdcc6fc8c0a652b50afdda6>

16. Match List - I with List- II

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Shahada	(I) Fasting during the month of Ramzan
(B) Salat	(II) Prophet Mohammad is messenger of Allah
(C) Sawm	(III) Giving alms
(D) Zakat	(IV) Offering prayers five times a day

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (c) - (I), (D) - (III)
 (b) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (c) - (I), (D) - (II)
 (c) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (c) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (d) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Answer: a

Solution: The correct answer is option A. The profession of faith (the shahada) is the most fundamental expression of Islamic beliefs. It simply states that "There is no God but God and Muhammad is his prophet." Muslims are expected to pray five times a day. This does not mean that they need to attend a mosque to pray; rather, the salat, or the daily prayer, should be recited five times a day. Muslims can pray anywhere; however, they are meant to pray towards Mecca. The giving of alms is the third pillar. Although not defined in the Qu'ran, Muslims believe that they are meant to share their wealth with those less fortunate in their community of believers. During the holy month of Ramadan, the ninth month in the Islamic calendar, Muslims are expected to fast from dawn to dusk. While there are exceptions made for the sick, elderly, and pregnant, all are expected to refrain from eating and drinking during daylight hours. <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/introduction-cultures-religions-apah/islam-apah/a/the-five-pillars-of-islam>

17. Match List - I with List- II

List - I	List - II
(A) Domingo Paes	(I) Russia
(B) Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi	(II) Italy
(C) Afanasii Nikitin	(III) Persia
(D) Nicolo di-conti	(IV) Portugal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (c) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (b) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (c) - (IV), (D) - (I)
 (c) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (c) - (I), (D) - (IV)
 (d) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Answer: d

Solution: The correct answer is option D. Domingo Paes was a Portuguese explorer who wrote about his travels to India in the late 15th century. Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi was a Persian scholar who wrote about his travels to various Asian and European courts in the 15th century. Afanasii Nikitin was a Russian trader who wrote about his journey to India in the 15th century, providing insights into trade routes and cultural exchanges. Nicolo di Conti was an Italian explorer and merchant who traveled extensively in Asia and Africa in the 15th century, providing valuable information about trade, culture, and politics. These four individuals played important roles in expanding European knowledge of the wider world during the Age of Discovery, and their writings helped to inspire later generations of explorers and scholars. <https://testbook.com/question-answer/which-of-the-following-ambassador-visited-vijaynag--5e38327af60d5d77a23b3c4d>

18. Arrange the following in ascending order :

- A) Aravidu dynasty
 B) Saluvas dynasty
 C) Tuluvas dynasty
 D) Sangama dynasty

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 (b) (D), (A), (B), (C)
 (c) (D), (B), (C), (A)
 (d) (D), (C), (B), (A)

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The chronological order of the major Dynasties which ruled the Vijayanagara Empire is Sangma, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu. The Vijayanagar Empire was established in 1336 AD was founded by the rulers namely Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I against the Tughluq rule whereas the

Sangma dynasty was the first dynasty amount dynasties that ruled Vijaynagar Empire from 1334 AD to 1485 AD. The Sangma dynasty was succeeded by the Saluva dynasty which was the second dynasty to rule the Vijaynagar Empire as well as almost the whole of South India from 1485 AD to 1505 AD. The Saluva dynasty was succeeded by the Tuluva Dynasty which was the third dynasty that ruled the Vijayanagar Empire from 1491 AD to 1570 AD and the most famous king of the Vijayanagar empire, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to this dynasty. The Aravidu Dynasty was the fourth and last Hindu dynasty to rule the Vijayanagar kingdom in South India due to the reason that although the empire continued to exist till 1646 AD, it lost its importance in 1565 AD after a key military defeat (The battle of Talikota) by the Deccan Sultanates. <https://testbook.com/question-answer/the-chronological-order-of-the-major-dynasties-when-5e97f75af60d5d437c210543#:~:text=The%20correct%20answer%20is%20Sangma%2C%20Saluva%2C%20Tuluva%2C%20Aravidu.>

19. Abdur Razzaq, was greatly impressed by the unique features of Vijayanagara's fortification.

Choose the features of Vijayanagara's fort :

- A) Eight lines of forts were constructed
- B) No mortar was used in construction
- C) The stone blocks were wedge shaped
- D) Circular bastions and pyramids were there in forts
- E) The fortification did not enclose agricultural tracts

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B), (C) and (E) only
- (b) (B) and (C) only
- (c) (B), (C), (D) and (E) only
- (d) (A), (D) and (E) only

Answer: b

Solution: The correct answer is option B. Abdur Razzak was an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut in the 15th century. He was greatly impressed by the fortification of the Vijayanagara empire. The aspects observed by him are: Abdur Razzaq mentioned seven lines of forts. The fortification encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterlands and forests. Razzak noted that "between the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses". The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. No mortar or cementing agent was used anywhere in the construction. The stone blocks were wedge, shaped, which held them in place. The inner portion of the wall was of i.e. earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards. The fort was entered through well-guarded gates which linked the city to the major roads. Gateways were distinctive architectural features that often defined the structures to which they regulated access. The arch on the gateway leading into the fortified settlement as well as the dome over the gate are regarded as typical features of the architecture introduced by the Turkish Sultans. **Answer: art** historians refer to this style as Indo-Islamic, as it grew continually through interaction with local building practices in different regions. <https://infinitylearn.com/surge/study-materials/cbse/important-questions-for-class-12-history-chapter-7-an-imperial-capital-vijayanagara/>

20. Most peasants during the Mughal rule in India produced a minimum of crops.

- (a) 7
- (b) 4
- (c) 3
- (d) 2

Answer: d

Solution: The correct answer is option D. Agriculture was organised around two major seasonal cycles, the *kharif* (autumn) and the *rabi* (spring). This would mean that most regions, except those terrains that were the most arid or inhospitable, produced a minimum of two crops a year (*do-fasla*), whereas some, where rainfall or irrigation assured a continuous supply of water, even gave three crops. This ensured an enormous variety of produce. For instance, we are told in the *Ain* that the Mughal provinces of Agra produced 39 varieties of crops and Delhi produced 43 over the two seasons. Bengal produced 50 varieties of rice alone. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs204.pdf>

21. Arrange the following capital cities of the Mughals according to the timeline. (from first to the last)

- A) Fatehpur Sikri
- B) Shahjahanabad
- C) Agra
- D) Lahore

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (c) (C), (A), (D), (B)
- (d) (B), (D), (A), (C)

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The Mughal Empire had several capital cities throughout its history. Agra served as the capital during three different periods: from 1526 to 1530, from 1560 to 1571, and from 1598 to 1648. Fatehpur Sikri was the capital for a brief period from 1571 to 1585. Lahore served as the regional capital of the Mughal province of Punjab from 1586 to 1598. Finally, Shahjahanabad (now known as Old Delhi) was

founded by Shah Jahan in 1648 and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire until 1857. Each of these cities is home to important Mughal-era structures and monuments.

22. Match List – I with List- II

List - I	List - II
(A) Akbar Nama	(I) Abdul Hamid Lahori
(B) Humayun Nama	(II) Abu'l Fazl
(C) Badshah Nama	(III) Muhammad Kazim
(D) Alamgir Nama	(IV) Gulbadan Begum

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (c) - (I), (D) - (III)
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (c) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (c) - (I), (D) - (III)
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The "Akbarnama" was written by Abul Fazal. It is a three-part biography of the third Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Gulbadan Begum (c. 1523 – 7 February 1603) was a Mughal princess and the daughter of Emperor Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire. She is best known as the author of Humayun-Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun, which she wrote on the request of her nephew, Emperor Akbar. A pupil of Abu'l Fazl, Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama. Emperor Shah Jahan, hearing of his talents, commissioned him to write a history of his reign modelled on the Akbar Nama. The Badshah Nama is the official history in three volumes (daftars) of ten lunar years each. Alamgirnama the court history of Emperor aurangzeb (1658-1707) written by Mirza Muhammad Kazim. Following the tradition of the Mughal emperors from the time of akbar, Aurangzeb ordered his court historian Mirza Muhammad Kazim to record and compile the history of his reign

23. Which of the following Mughal queens and princesses controlled financial resources ?

- A) Nur Jahan
 B) Jahanara
 C) Roshanara
 D) Nadira
 E) Razia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B), (C) only
 (b) (A), (B), (D) and (E) only
 (c) (B), (C), (D) only
 (d) (C), (D), (E) only

Answer: a

Solution: The correct answer is option A. Except wives, the Mughal families had many women slaves. They performed even minor jobs besides jobs requiring tact, wisdom and intelligence. There were also slaves Khawjasar. They were agents of women who had interest in trade. They also served as servants and bodyguards both inside and outside the family. (i) After Noor Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses started having a control on financial matters. Jahan Ara and Roshan Ara, the daughters of Shah Jahan, got high salary just like high mansabdars. Besides Jahan Ara got revenue from the city of Surat. This port city was an important centre of trade. (ii) As the women had control over important financial resources, the important women of the Mughal family got constructed buildings and gardens. Jahan Ara took part in the architectural projects in the new capital of Shah Jahan at Shahjahanabad (Delhi). It also had a double-story caravan serai which had a vast compound and a beautiful garden.

24. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad was designed by :

- (a) Gulbadan Begum
 (b) Jodha Bai
 (c) Jahanara
 (d) Nur Jahan

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk in Shahjahanabad (present-day Old Delhi) was designed by Jahanara Begum, the daughter of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. She was a talented and influential figure in the Mughal court, known for her architectural and literary pursuits. Chandni Chowk was one of her major projects, and she designed it to be a grand market with a central canal that reflected moonlight, hence the name "Chandni Chowk," which means "Moonlight Square" in Hindi. The bazaar was constructed in the mid-17th century and continues to be a vibrant hub of commerce and culture in modern-day Delhi. <https://edurev.in/question/2867091/Consider-the-following-statement1--The-bazaar-of-Chandni-Chowk--the-throbbing-centre-of-Shahjahanaba>

25. Akbar Nama was translated into English by :

- (a) Sir William Jones

- (b) Anthony Monserrate
- (c) Henry Beveridge
- (d) Father Antonio

Answer: c

Solution: The correct answer is option C. The Akbarnama, which is the official chronicle of the reign of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor, was originally written in Persian by Abul Fazl, a courtier and historian in Akbar's court. The English translation of the Akbarnama was done by Henry Beveridge, a British civil servant who lived and worked in India during the 19th century. Beveridge's translation, which was published in the late 19th century, is considered to be one of the most accurate and comprehensive translations of the Akbarnama in English. <https://www.drishtiiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/ain-i-akbari#:~:text=In%20the%20early%20twentieth%20century,into%20English%20by%20Henry%20Beveridge.>

26. Lucknow was represented by whom after the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah :

- (a) Nana Sahib
- (b) Peshwa Baji Rao
- (c) Birjis Qadr
- (d) Kunwar Singh

Answer: c

Solution: Wajid Ali Shah was the Nawab of Lucknow and Awadh. He was the son of Amjad Ali Shah. His son Birjis Qadr was the last Nawab of Awadh. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah's name is unforgettable in the world of music. These 'thumris' are known as the father of this musical genre. His father, Wajid Ali Shah, was exiled by the British on the pretext of mis-governance. Therefore, at the age of 11, Birjis Qadr was declared the Nawab by his mother Begum Hazrat Mahal, who also became his regent. His reign lasted for only 1 year.

27. “Angrez Bahadur ain,mulk lai linho” (the honourable English came and took the country).

In this folk song “mulk” (country) is referred to_____.

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Awadh
- (c) Jhansi
- (d) Meerut

Answer: b

Solution: Lord Dalhousie's annexations created disaffection in all the areas and principalities that were annexed but nowhere more so than in the kingdom of Awadh in the heart of North India. e kingdom of Awadh in the heart of North India. Here, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. The widespread sense of grief and loss at the Nawab's exile was recorded by many contemporary observers. One of them wrote: “The life was gone out of the body, and the body of this town had been left lifeless ... there was no street or market and house which did not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam. Link- <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs302.pdf>

28. The experience of Francois Sisten is important :

- (a) In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny
- (b) In the context of the planning of the British to suppress the revolt
- (c) In the context of the implications of the revolt
- (d) In the context of the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims

Answer: a

Solution: In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny, the experience of François Sisten, a native Christian police inspector in Sitapur, is telling. He had gone to Saharanpur to pay his respects to the magistrate. Sisten was dressed in Indian clothes and sitting cross-legged. A Muslim tahsildar from Bijnor entered the room; upon learning that Sisten was from Awadh, he enquired, “What news from Awadh? How does the work progress, brother?” Playing safe, Sisten replied, “If we have work in Awadh, your highness will know it.” The tahsildar said, “Depend upon it, we will succeed this time. The direction of the business is in able hands.” The tahsildar was later identified as the principal rebel leader of Bijnor. Link- <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs302.pdf>

29. The British official who estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion in 1857 _____.

- (a) Forsyth
- (b) Henry Harlock
- (c) James Outram
- (d) Colin Campbell

Answer: a

Solution: In the Gangetic plain too the progress of British reconquest was slow. The forces had to reconquer the area village by village. The countryside and the people around were entirely hostile. As soon as they began their counter -insurgency operations, the British realised that they were not dealing with a mere mutiny but an uprising that had huge popular support. In Awadh, for example, a British official called Forsyth estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion. The area was brought under control only in March 1858 after protracted fighting. Link- <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs302.pdf>

30. The famous painting “Relief of Lucknow” celebrates the British saviours and shows the Indian rebels in poor light. Who is the painter ?

- (a) Thomas Jones Barker
- (b) Joseph Noel Paton
- (c) Punch
- (d) William Hodges

Answer: a

Solution: British pictures offer a variety of images that were meant to provoke a range of different emotions and reactions. Some of them commemorate the British heroes who saved the English and repressed the rebels. "Relief of Lucknow", painted by Thomas Jones Barker in 1859, is an example of this type. When the rebel forces besieged Lucknow, Henry Lawrence, the Commissioner of Lucknow, collected the Christian population and took refuge in the heavily fortified Residency. Lawrence was killed but the Residency continued to be defended under the command of Colonel Inglis.

31. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Subsidiary Alliance :

- A) It was devised by Lord Dalhousie in 1798
- B) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats
- C) In the territory of the ally, a British Christian missionary was to be stationed
- D) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers only with the permission of the British
- E) The ally could enter into war without taking permission from the British.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B) and (E) only
- (b) (A), (C) and (E) only
- (c) (B) and (D) only
- (d) (B), (C) and (E) only

Answer: c

Solution: Subsidiary Alliance: Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798. option 1 is incorrect. All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions. The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power. In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed. The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent. Hence, option 4 is correct. The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British. Hence, statement E is incorrect. According to this system, every ruler in India had to accept to pay a subsidy to the British for the maintenance of the British army.

32. Arrange the following events related to the establishment of British empire in India in chronological order :

- A) Establishment of railways in India by the British
- B) Lottery Committee
- C) First all India Census
- D) British set up trading post in Madras
- E) Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)
- (b) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (c) (B), (D), (C), (A), (E)
- (d) (C), (B), (A), (D), (E)

Answer: d

Solution: 1639 the British East India Company setup its first major trading outpost in India. There were in total three major trading outposts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The setting up of the Madras outpost was without bloodshed, and if anything, it was an astute acquisition. The Lottery Committee was set up at Calcutta in 1817 after the departure of Lord Wellesley. It carried on the work of town planning with the help of the government. It was named as the Lottery Committee because it raised funds through public lotteries. The history of Indian Railways dates back to over 160 years ago. On 16th April 1853, the first passenger train ran between Bori Bunder (Bombay) and Thane, 34 km. The Census of 1881 which was undertaken on 17th February, 1881 by W.C. Plowden, Census Commissioner of India was a great step towards a modern synchronous census.

33. Which of the following factors made Gandhiji a people's leader :

- A) He lived like them
- B) Spoke their language
- C) He wore simple dhoti
- D) He spent each day working on charkha
- E) He did not do manual labour

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (c) (B), (C), (D)
- (d) (C), (D), (E)

Answer: a

Solution: He did not behave like a professional or an intellectual. Rather he mixed with thousands of peasants, workers and artisAnswer: He dressed himself like the common men. He also lived like them and spoke their language. The experience of South Africa made gandhi enable to achieve the pinnacle of human soul that is free

from universal bondage that he compared to the enslavement of soul. His effort to make all the people stand on the same platform for a common but particular cause assimilated himself with common people.

34. How did Gandhi broaden the basis of Nationalism :

- A) New branches of Congress were set up in various parts of India
- B) A series of 'Prajā Mandals' were established to promote nationalist creed in the princely states
- C) Gandhiji encouraged communication of nationalist message in the mother tongue
- D) Gandhiji was not able to gather support of Indian entrepreneurs and industrialists

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (D), (C) only
- (b) (A), (B), (C) only
- (c) (C) & (D) only
- (d) (A) and (B) only

Answer: b

Solution: While Mahatma Gandhi's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine – and in the context of Indian politics, without precedent – it must also be stressed that his success in broadening the basis of nationalism was based on careful organisation. New branches of the Congress were set up in various parts of India. A series of "Prajā Mandals" were established to promote the nationalist creed in the princely states. Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the mother tongue, rather than in the language of the rulers, English. Thus the provincial committees of the Congress were based on linguistic regions, rather than on the artificial boundaries of British India. In these different ways nationalism was taken to the farthest corners of the country and embraced by social groups previously untouched by it.

35. Arrange the following events chronologically :

- A) Lahore Session and the demand for Purna Swaraj
- B) On 26 January Gandhiji promoted to celebrate independence day in a traditional way
- C) The Salt March begins
- D) Salt was made by Gandhiji and salt law was broken at Dandi
- E) Gandhi - Irwin Pact signed

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (B), (C), (D), (E), (A)
- (b) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)
- (c) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (d) (D), (E), (A), (B), (C)

Answer: c

Solution: In the end of December 1929, the Congress held its annual session in the city of Lahore. On 26 January 1930, "Independence Day" was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung. Gandhiji himself issued precise instructions as to how the day should be observed. "It would be good," he said, "if the declaration [of Independence] is made by whole villages, whole cities even ... It would be well if all the meetings were held at the identical minute in all the places." On 12 March 1930, Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards the ocean. He reached his destination three weeks later, making a fistful of salt as he did and thereby making himself a criminal in the eyes of the law. Link-<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lehs304.pdf>

36. Arrange the following movements in order to their occurrence.

- A) Kheda Satyagraha
- B) Bardoli Satyagraha
- C) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- D) Quit India Movement
- E) Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (D), (C), (B), (E)
- (b) (E), (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (c) (E), (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (d) (B), (C), (D), (A), (B)

Answer: b

Solution: 1915 Mahatma Gandhi returns from South Africa, 1917 Champaran movement 1918 Peasant movements in Kheda (Gujarat), and workers' movement in Ahmedabad, 1919 Rowlatt Satyagraha (March-April), 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre (April), 1921 Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movements, 1928 Peasant movement in Bardoli, 1929 "Purna Swaraj" accepted as Congress goal at the Lahore Congress (December), 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement begins; Dandi March (March-April), 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March); Second Round Table Conference (December), 1935 Government of India Act promises some form of representative government, 1939 Congress ministries resign, 1942 Quit India Movement begins (August), 1946 Mahatma Gandhi visits Noakhali and other riot-torn areas to stop communal violence.

37. Match List – I with List- II

List - I

- (A) Shaukat Ali
- (B) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (D) Annie Besant

List - II

- (I) Salt satyagraha
- (II) Socialist member of Congress
- (III) Theosophical Society
- (IV) Khilafat Movement

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (c) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (b) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (c) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (c) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (c) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (d) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Answer: c

Solution: Annie Besant became a member of the Theosophical Society and a prominent lecturer on the subject. As part of her theosophy-related work, she travelled to India. In 1898, she helped establish the Central Hindu School, later to be renamed as the Banaras Hindu University. P Narayan and Minoo Masani were released from jail in 1934. JP Narayan convened a meeting in Patna on 17 May 1934, which founded the Bihar Congress Socialist Party.

- 38.** Mahatma Gandhi tried to obtain for the peasants security of tenure and freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice in which of the following movement :

- (a) Chauri Chaura
- (b) Ahmedabad Satyagraha
- (c) Kheda Satyagraha
- (d) Champaran Satyagraha

Answer: d

Solution: The Champaran Satyagraha was launched in 1917 by Mahatma Gandhi to support farmers in their revolt against Britishers. It was the first movement started. The farmers had already rebelled against the Britishers for the oppressive system. The Champaran Satyagraha was launched in 1917 by Mahatma Gandhi to support farmers in their revolt against Britishers. It was the first movement started. The farmers had already rebelled against the Britishers for the oppressive system.

- 39.** The leader of the Muslim League who drafted the Pakistan Resolution was :

- (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (b) Maulana Azad
- (c) Sikandar Hayat Khan
- (d) Muhammad Iqbal

Answer: c

Solution: he resolution was first called the Lahore resolution which afterward became the Pakistan Resolution, was presented on March 24, 1940. This resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan and presented on 23 March 1940 by Fazlul Haque. • This was a statement drafted by 25 members of the working committee of all Indian Muslim league and it was drafted between march 22,1940 and march 24,1940. It was presented by Quaid-e-Azam (Muhammad Ali Jinnah) and the crux of the statement was the demand for a separate land for Muslims where they can practice their religion freely and the land was named the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

- 40.** Admist all the turmoil of the partition one man's valiant efforts to restore communal harmony bore fruit. Who is being discussed in there lines ? Choose the correct option.

- (a) B.N. Rau
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Maulana Azad

Answer: c

Solution: Amidst all this turmoil, one man's valiant efforts at restoring communal harmony bore fruit. The 77-year-old Gandhiji decided to stake his all in a bid to vindicate his lifelong principle of non-violence, and his conviction that people's hearts could be changed. He moved from the villages of Noakhali in East Bengal (present-day Bangladesh) to the villages of Bihar and then to the riot-torn slums of Calcutta and Delhi, in a heroic effort to stop Hindus and Muslims kill each other, careful everywhere to reassure the minority community. In October 1946, Muslims in East Bengal targeted Hindus. Gandhiji visited the area, toured the villages on foot, and persuaded the local Muslims to guarantee the safety of Hindus.

Passage (Q.41-Q.45): Read the passage given below and answer.

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated :

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment

of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), . . . and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

41. Name the British East India company official who introduced the Permanent Settlement ?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Hastings
- (d) Lord Wellesley

Answer: b

Solution: The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue. First enacted in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, this was later followed in northern Madras Presidency and the district of Varanasi. Cornwallis thought of this system inspired by the prevailing system of land revenue in England where the landlords were the permanent masters of their holdings and they collected revenue from the peasants and looked after their interests. He envisaged the creation of a hereditary class of landlords in India. This system was also called the Zamindari System.

42. What were the officials trying to show through the figures ?

- A) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by East India Company
- B) Drawbacks of the system of Permanent Settlement
- C) Inefficiency in Revenue collection
- D) Collapse of the traditional Zamindari power

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) and (D) only
- (b) (B) and (C) only
- (c) (B) and (D) only
- (d) (A) and (C) only

Answer: a

Solution: Researchers have carefully examined the archives of various Bengal zamindars and the local records of the districts to write about the history of colonial rule in rural Bengal. They indicate that, intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power, as also overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land. As we have seen, even when zamindaris were auctioned, zamindars were not always displaced, given the ingenious methods they used to retain their zamindaris.

Link- <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs301.pdf>

43. Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company rule in Bengal. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

- (A) The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1798
- (B) Under this system, zamindar was not a land owner in the village, but revenue collector of the state
- (C) Due to high initial demands, zamindars defaulted on payments
- (D) Faced with an exorbitantly high revenue demand, zamindars fled to forests

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) and (B) only
- (b) (B) and (C) only
- (c) (A) and (D) only
- (d) (B) and (D) only

Answer: b

Solution: Company officials felt that a fixed revenue demand would give zamindars a sense of security and, assured of returns on their investment, encourage them to improve their estates. In the early decades after the Permanent Settlement, however, zamindars regularly failed to pay the revenue demand and unpaid balances accumulated. The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793. The East India Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar had to pay. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue. Since the raja had accumulated huge arrears, his estates had been put up for auction.

44. According to the passage, meaning of 'jumma' _____ is ;

- (a) Amount collected as Land Revenue
- (b) Amount collected from auction of land
- (c) Official assessment of Land Revenue
- (d) Amount expected from auction of land

Answer: c

Solution: official assessment of the land revenue. For over a century and a half, the Fifth Report has shaped our conception of what happened in rural Bengal in the late eighteenth century. The evidence contained in the Fifth

Report is invaluable Researchers have carefully examined the archives of various Bengal zamindars and the local records of the districts to write about the history of colonial rule in rural Bengal. They indicate that, intent on criticising the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power, as also overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.

45. The British East India Company had issued a decree that property of _____ would not be taken over, even in the case of non-payment of revenue.

- (a) Women
- (b) Poor Peasants
- (c) Kings
- (d) Jotedars

Answer: a

Solution: women. The authority of the zamindars in rural areas, did not collapse. Faced with an exorbitantly high revenue demand and possible auction of their estates, they devised ways of surviving the pressures. New contexts produced new strategies. Fictitious sale was one such strategy. It involved a series of maneuvers. The Raja of Burdwan, for instance, first transferred some of his zamindari to Ms mother, since the Company had decreed that the property of women would not be taken over.

Passage (Q.46-Q.50): Read the passage given below to answer.

“IT believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities”

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said :

I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective ? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies ? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community ? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

46. Which minister from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates ?

- (a) R.V. Dhulekar
- (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Govind Ballabh Pant

Answer: b

Solution: Pocker Bahadur) . On 27 August 1947, B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates. Minorities exist in all lands, argued Bahadur; they could not be wished away, they could not be “erased out of existence”. The need was to create a political framework in which minorities could live in harmony with others, and the differences between communities could be minimised. This was possible only if minorities were well represented within the political system, their voices heard, and their views taken into account. Only separate electorates would ensure that Muslims had a meaningful voice in the governance of the country. The needs of Muslims, Bahadur felt, could not be properly understood by non-Muslims; nor could a true representative of Muslims be chosen by people who did not belong to that community.

47. Separate electorates was a “poison that has entered the body politic of our country” was declared by :

- (a) R.V. Dhulekar
- (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai [Patel
- (d) Begam Aizaz Rosul

Answer: c

Solution: an Intense debate took place in the Constituent Assembly on the issue of separate electorate. Some were in favour of it and many nationalist leaders saw this system as a tool to divide people on the basis of religion and they believed that this idea finally culminated in partition of the country. Sardar Patel strongly declared that separate electorate was a poison that has entered the body of politics of our country and instigate one community against other caused bloodshed, riots and partition. So, for peace we need to remove separate electorate.

48. “Separate electorates were self destructive since they isolated the minorities from the majority” is stated by :

- (a) R.V. Dhulekar
- (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (c) Begam Aizaz Rosul
- (d) B. Pocker Bahadur

Answer: b

Solution: Not all Muslims supported the demand for separate electorates. Begum Aizaz Rasul felt that separate electorates were self-destructive, since they isolated the minorities from the majority. It was political arrangements where the seats were reserved for minority candidates. Means Muslim candidates in the election would be voted by only Muslim members. This was done to give representation to Muslims in the governance of the country. The idea of separate electorates was based on religious identity. The partition of India on a religious

basis made leaders and nationalists critical to this idea as it could further lead to the division of the country. The memories of partition were fresh in the minds of nationalists. Thus, they refused any kind of special provision to minorities that could lead to the further breakup of the country.

49. “There is the unwholesome and to some extent degrading habit of thinking change in terms of communities and never in terms of citizens” was stated by :

- (a) Begam Aizaz Rasul
- (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (c) N.C. Ranga
- (d) B. Pocker Bahadur

Answer: b

Solution: Govind Ballabh Pant. “There is the unwholesome and to some extent degrading habit of thinking always in terms of communities and never in terms of citizens,” said Pant. And he added: “Let us remember that it is the citizen that must count. It is the citizen that forms the base as well as the summit of the social pyramid.” Even as the importance of community rights was being recognised, there was a lurking fear among many nationalists that this may lead to divided loyalties, and make it difficult to forge a strong nation and a strong State. Reference- <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/lehs306.pdf>

50. The real minorities were the poor and downtrodden is stated by :

- (a) N.G. Ranga
- (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (c) Govind Vallabh Pant
- (d) Begam Aizaz Rasul

Answer: a

Solution: N.G. Ranga- NG Ranga, a socialist and a leader of peasant movement welcomed the Objective Resolution and urged that the term minority be interpreted in economic terms. The real minorities are poor and downtrodden. NG Ranga welcomed all legal and civil rights granted by the constitution to its citizen but said these rights can only be enjoyed when suitable conditions or opportunities are provided. Therefore, to make the condition of poor and downtrodden better and protect them, there is need of much more than this resolution. Ranga also talked about huge gap between the masses of India and their representatives in the assembly. Most of members of constituent assembly does not belongs to masses. But, they are representing them as their trustees, their companions and trying best to work for them.